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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The reply of Russia to England discussed in the Cabinet. = Reported death of Barrios. General Graham praised the conduct of the British troops in the marches to Tamai. Communication between Panama and Colon cut off. === Thirty lives lost from the steamer Marinpol in the Sea of Azof. DOMESTIC .- Some damage was done by freshets

in Pennsylvania, New-York and Massachusetts.

The Ladner Brothers sentenced in Philadelphia. ____ A receiver was appointed for the Shenandoah Valley Railroad. === Secretary Endicott left Salem, Mass., for Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- General Grant passed a comparatively comfortable day. === Ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen thought to be dying. = A commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, sr The Tontine investigation continued. Ex-Senator Creamer to sue the Excise Board for breach of contract. == Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Williams. = Gordon W. Burnham's will admitted to probate. === Athletic games at the 7th Regiment Armory. - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41210 grains), 82.20 cents, = Stocks dull, with smail fluctuations, and closed featureless.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in dicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with higher temperatures. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 520: lowest, 350; average, 39340.

We are glad to help Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll to a chance, at last, to "spit it all out," See his vivacious talk in a hotel lobby.

The Episcopal Church in this diocese is about to put in action a scheme of mission work in behalf of laboring men. One of its objects is to spread Christian doctrines relating to the reciprocal duties of the employer and his employes. The plan, as prepared by Bishop Potter and some of his clergymen, has many admirable features, and the amount of time and thought expended in arranging the details promises well for its success.

The marines who started for Panama on Friday, may arrive in time to do some good, after all. Late dispatches sent to Washington say that the transit across the Isthmus is not yet sufficiently protected. This should serve to encourage the naval officers and the marines in this part of the world who have been mourning bitterly for some days that this chance to distinguish oneself came only to Commander Kane and his force on the Galena. Many of them think that several other ships should have been sent to the Isthmus several weeks

A British naval officer who left the English service to command a blockade-runner in the interest of the rebellion during our war, and left it again to fight under the flag of Turkey, could not be expected to think well of negroes, or of the abolition of slavery. None the less the stirring story which Hobart Pacha, Admiral of the Turkish fleet, contributes to the columns of THE TRIBUNE this morning about his experiences in capturing slavers on the coast of Brazil will delight everybody who likes adventure and likes to have a hero of it tell it well.

Senator Voorhees has rarely appeared to bet ter advantage than in the dramatic story of an act of clemency by Abraham Lincoln which he contributes this morning to the columns of THE TRIBUNE. The little sketch is admirable in its way, [graphic and full of personal interest, tone of this inveterate Democrat, ("the tall Sycamore of the Wabash") toward Mr. Lincoln is particularly pleasant, and the warm praise he gives the late Henry S. Lane, once Republican Senator from Indiana and first president of a Republican National Convention, is as honorable to him as it is to Mr.

Expositions continue to grow in numbers. The last one announced is to be opened at Paris in July and will belong to the industrial branch of great fairs. Mayor Grace has been urged by the directors of the undertaking to stir up New-Yorkers and Americans generally, so that a fine exhibit from the United States may be shown. Doubtless there is to be some good gained by these exhibitions, but they come so frequently now that inventors, merchants and manufacturers are put to great expense to make their displays. Probably the limit of their usefulness will presently be reached. They have already ceased to be exceptionally popular, as the show now in progress at New-Orleans indicates.

With one statement at least in the letter from the president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Jasurance Company, elsewhere printed, all insurance men and the entire intelligent public will agree. Colonel Greene says that if his en asked as to the usefulness of opinion had been asked as to the userumess of the legislative investigation into the Tontine on, he should have said that, for the ent, a fair, frank, exhaustive discussion by own and responsible men, over their own names, in the public press, would be far more the decrease in demand from those Nations will Of all such seasons Easter perhaps has in yaluable. It might be added that in such dis- be at least as great as any increase in demand itself most largely the element of joyousness.

cussion there would be room for no suspicion of sinister motives—a suspicion which is unfortunately sometimes felt concerning investigations by some legislative committees.

There is a great star at Jerome Park and Sheepshead Bay and all is bustle as trainers and stable-loys labor to prepare the high-mettled racers for the coming campaign. There is more money now invested in thoroughbred horseflesh in this country than ever before, and the number of people who look eagerly for all the information they can get about such noted animals as Miss Woodford, George Kinney, Barnes, General Mouroe, St. Savior, Goano Wanda and many more is extremely large. All such admirers of famous racers will find much to attract them in the news we publish elsewhere about the best horses in training at Jerome Park. So highly do good judges praise Mr. Bernard's big colt, Goano, that he may prove a fit successor of Harry Bassett, Duke of Magenta, Luke Blackburn and Hindoo. Colts of that stamp are rare. If this is one, turfmen East and West and North and South will unite to do him honor.

THE DEFEAT AND DEATH OF BARRIOS. General Barrios has had so much success in his career that the news of his defeat and death at the hands of the San Salvador forces will surprise many; though his enterprise was as rash as it was inequitable. The idea of erecting a union of States on equal terms by the simple process of thrashing each several State into a resigned frame of mind was indeed thoroughly characteristic of Barrios, but the reverse of practical. No doubt he began with a hope that persuasion would effect his object, but he was known and feared too widely for any scheme having in view the extension of his jurisdiction to commend itself to the approval of his neighbors. The propositions for a federation of States, therefore, fell to the ground, and then Barrios should have abandoned the enterprise. But ambition spurred him on, and he thought it possible to seize by violence what he could not obtain by persuasion.

It was an audacious and altogether lawless and brigandish programme, and its failure owing to the unexpected martial ardor of the San Salvadorean army has brought the whilom Dictator's stormy career to a close. It is probable that his own State will not mourn his loss greatly, for while the reports concerning the character and deeds of Barrios are very conflicting, there can be no doubt that he governed tyrannically and that he was detested widely. Whether his removal will really be the beginning of better times for Guatemala it is not so easy to decide, for in those countries the revolutionary tendency paralyzes all genuine progress, and makes both commerce and politics a hand-to-mouth business.

It is even possible that a federation of the States would be productive of good to all of them; but it must be a voluntary federation, not an enforced one such as Barrios contemplated. A time may come when these naturally rich provinces will evolve a settled and orderly government, and get rid of the selfish and lawless adventurers who have thus far dominated and almost ruined them; but it needs an indiscriminating optimism to form the belief that even the beginnings of such a period are yet in

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF WAR. While it is far from clear that there is to be war between Great Britain and Russia, the expectation of war is still a controlling influence in many markets. One does not wonder that it is supposed the price of grain may be affected, for a considerable part of the supplies of Great Britain have in years gone by been drawn from Russia. But when the prospect of war appears to be the controlling influence in the oil market, and the cotton market, and the market for provisions, and is used to affect the prices, not only of securities which are largely dealt in abroad, but of stocks which no foreigners hold, or would under any circumstances buy, the natural inference is that the war prospect is being used for it all it is worth. Upon sober consideration, it will be seen that while the interests of this country are likely to be affected in important respects, the war appreheaded could not be expected to produce many of the results which speculators affect to

believe it will produce. Perhaps the influence of a prolonged war between Great Britain and Russia would be felt more in the stock market than anywhere else. The tendency of such a struggle would be to disturb the investments of a large amount of capital in England, and in other countries in Europe to render the future of many foreign securities uncertain, and thus to afford a reason for the transfer of many investments to American securities. It is true that the foreign markets have been greatly disgusted by the course of American stocks and the management of important corporations in this country, and this disgust went so far that at one time there seemed to be a general emptying of American securities upon this market by foreign holders and speculators. Time has brought some change of feeling, however, as is natural, and after all, the distrust of American stocks was at the most only a little greater than the distrust of other so-called securities. Even at the worst, an elaborate examination by The London Economist showed that the average dividends received by the holders of American securities were on the whole larger than those which British investors had received for a series of years from other classes of investments. Should confidence in other investments be disturbed, the British capitalist is quite likely to look with favor again upon securities which depend upon the prosperity of a country growing more rapidly in wealth and population than any other in the world, and enabled by its geographical position to hold aloof from all European complications. In that event, however, there should be, and probably would be, greater caution than has ever been exercised as yet in the selection of American securities to be purchased, and the benefit would be felt, at least at first, only by those companies which have been creditably managed, and are deemed entirely sound. In the end, of course, the large absorption of such securities on foreign account would leave a great deal of home capital free to be invested in stocks of less clearly established worth.

Probably the influence of a war upon the grain market has been greatly overestimated. The supplies of wheat sent from Russia to Western Nations of Europe have not of late been very large, and would not be wholly interrupted by any war. The greater part would go out by rail into Germany, and thus would enter into the European supply, while there is little probability that the production of Russia would be materially diminished, however long the war might last. Nor is there any reason to suppose, on the other hand, that British supplies from India or from Egypt would be lessened. Russia has a few powerful ships of war, but it is not probable that British commerce would be materially interrupted. Under the influence of protective duties. France and Germany are likely to produce grain more largely in the future, and it is probable that

supplies from Russia.

MR, FISH'S IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE. The relation of James D. Fish's mind to Ferdinand Ward's Government contracts forms the basis of an interesting phrenological problem. Mr. Fish was asked pathetically by his lawyer the other day whether he believed that

the contracts of which Ward was perpetually

whispering into his ear were genuine. "I believed it implicitly," was the response, given with the fervor worthy of a noble cause. This is one of the most noteworthy cases of implicit confidence yet recorded in history. Mr. Fish was the president of a prominent bank, and he was, as he himself confesses, a general partner in the firm of Grant & Ward. As such, and as a man trained in business and grown gray in financial service, Mr. Fish ought to have known about all there was worth knowing concerning legitimate business methods. Above all this, however, he should have de-

veloped an exceedingly large "bump of caution.' Yet where was the "bump" when, with all his experience, he gave, himself over "implicitly," as he himself put it, to young Mr. Ward and his mythical contracts? Where is there an honorable business man who would have so handed over his eyes to have the wool pulled over them?

Mr. Fish must be an optimist; he believes in human nature, especially as displayed in a young financier who has a burning ambition to make his mark in the world. Ward undoubtedly made his mark in the form of a black eye for every one who placed "implicit confidence" in him. Mr. Fish, in proclaiming his ever living faith in Ward, ought, however, to explain this passage in Ward's letter to him of April 29, 1884, just before the crash: "I am doing my best and you must not blame me too much." Was Mr. Fish losing a little of his "implicit confidence" in the Government contracts, or had his faith been chilled because his usual monthly dividends-averaging \$10,000-were not to be declared with the customary promptness? It would be an interesting phrenological question as to which of these two causes made such a dint in Mr. Fish's "bump of confidence."

BROOKLYN'S NEED OF RAPID TRANSIT. The necessity of rapid transit facilities in Brooklyn is becoming more and more apparent. One elevated road is nearly completed and will probably soon be in operation; but it will meet only a small part of the demand. Complaints regarding overcrowded horse-cars are numerous and loud, and the city authorities have been asked to compel the principal streetcar company to furnish additional accommodations. The company answers that as all its cars have to go up and down Fulton-st., diverging thence at various points, it is practically impossible to run more cars. The truth is that Brooklyn has grown and is growing so fast that the transportation of the large numbers of people who live in the outer districts and do basiness either "down town " or in this city can no longer be accomplished by street-cars. Elevated rapid transit roads are an imperative

Various projects have been started to build elevated reads in the last half dozen years, but only one has been built thus far, and that as we have said, will accommodate only a limited region. The conformation of the city is such that the solution of this problem is not easy. From Fulton Ferry or the Bridge terminus as a hub, the city extends out like the spokes of a wheel, and any rapid transit line will necessarily be patronized only by the people living within a comparatively short distance on either side of it. Hence a high rate of fare must be charged, and in any case the profits on each line cannot be enormous. To supply the wants of all parts of the city a considerable number of elevated roads will be needed.

The plan which promises the most speedy solution of the rapid transit question is that of the Brooklyn and Long Island Cable Company, which allowed one franchise already secured to lapse a few weeks ago because the conditions exacted by the city seemed too severe. Recently application was made to the Common Conneil for a renewal of the franchise on more favorable terms. There did not seem to be any good reason why these terms should not be granted, as the penalties provided for nonfulfilment on the part of the company appear to be ample. The route laid out is from the Bridge through Adams-st, and Boerum-place to Atlantic-ave, and also from South Ferry along Atlantic-ave, to East New-York. The company asked for the privilege of putting its road in operation as soon as it is built up Atlanticave, as far as Flatbush-ave., where connection will be made for a time with the present steam railroad, at the same time pledging itself to continue building its elevated structure eastward. This request was not unreasonable, and the franchise has been granted. The carrying out of the cable company's scheme will accounplish two things; it will be a long step in the direction of giving rapid transit to Brooklyn while rendering Long Island and Coney Island more easily accessible to New-York than they now are; and it will remove the present steam road in Atlantic-ave., which has cost many lives and seriously impaired the value of property. These results cannot be brought about too soon. But the Brooklyn authorities must insist that the conditions on which the franchise is granted are strictly observed, so that by no loophole can the company shirk its obligations and gain an advantage at the expense of the

EASTER DAY.

It seems strange nowadays to read that the date on which Easter should properly fall was for a long time one of the burning questions of the early Church, causing schisms, dissensions and even wars. The nineteenth century mind cannot understand how people should attach such importance to a trivial matter, forgetting that to those interested in it, it was not a trivial matter, but affected some of the fundamentals of the faith. Indeed, it is perhaps one of the greatest misfortunes of the world to-day that it has in many cases inherited from the past names and institutions of which the meaning has been almost entirely forgotten. Doubtless a cynic would say that this is the case with Easter and that the controversy about the time of its observance has ceased because all interest in it has died away.

But no one who visits the churches to-day can accept such a view. On the contrary, it would seem to the casual observer that Easter is being more generally observed every year. In churches other than Roman Catholic and Episcopal, Easter flowers will bloom, Easter hymns will be sung, and Easter sermons will be preached to-day. This does not necessarily indicate any doctrinal change on the part of these churches; but it does certainly indicate that they attach a far higher value to the observance of special religious seasons than was generally current a generation ago. There is indeed to many minds something inspiring in the common celebration of some great fact; and this must always be the strongest argument in favor of set seasons in the Church.

from Great Britain on account of stoppage of It comes in the early springtime, after the long death of winter, with the story of new birth and exuberant life. It comes garlanded with flowers, and crowned with the gladness of hope. Its carols of joy reach many a deadened heart with the promise of better things. And thus, perhaps, without knowing or acknowledging that religion has given it its value, men will observe it and will feel the spell of its teachings.

> And surely the world is more than willing to believe the message of Easter. Call it only a hope of life after death, and eliminate from the day all that is merely sectarian, there is still left a great and inspiring thought, which men would not willingly lose. Around that thought adherents of all creeds, and even those who are without a creed, may well rally to-day. Deep down in the heart of humanity lies the Easter hope of immortality, and he would be but a poor friend of the race who would try to obliterate or destroy it. Doubtless in many cases Easter is regarded as little more than a popular worship of music and flowers-a day when new bonnets and gay dresses are first worn: but even this view of the day suggests its higher meaning. And to a large majority of Christians it will probably continue to be in the future, what it has been in the past, the Queen Festival of the year.

A TURKISH WOMAN QUESTION. The other day two thousand Turkish women, wive of soldiers whose pay the Government has neglected to distribute, waited upon the responsible Minister, drove away the guards and police, and were on the point of charging upon the terrified official when he saved himself by jumping out of a rear window. So it appears that Turkey also has a woman question, and that the sex dishonored of the founder of Islam, and doomed for so many centuries to the vegetation of the harem, has at last asserted itself in the most practical way possible, and has won its first engagement triumphantly. This rather sensational episode may be regarded as indicating that Turkey is not altogether past recovery, for there must be some latent national energy when even a few of the women absorb the spirit of feminine independence which is " in the air," and take upon themselves enterprises which have

proved too arduous for their lords and masters. These soldiers' wives may indeed have imbibed something of the adventurous tendency which belongs to the military profession from their conjugal associations, but in any case, they have lone what the Black Knight in "Ivanhoe" would have called "a deed of derring do," and we shall vainly seek a parallel to it short of the exploit o the Portsmouth sailors' wives narrated by Marryat. in which the Port Admiral was referred to in such emphatic but disrespectful language. It is to be hoped, too, that the recalcitrant Turkish Minister has been sufficiently frightened to pay the poor fellows who fight so bravely, and put up with so much ill-treatment on the part of their rulers. And they also will be apt to take a broader view of the place of woman in the general scheme, if to her unsuspected intrepidity they owe the recovery of

There has been so much gloomy and depressing news of late that we feel an especial kindness towards those genial fellows who, scattered all over the world, devote their time to the preparation of marvellous or amusing inventions wherewith to fill the ears of correspondents for the press. Leoking at the matter in this light, a cordial tribute of thanks is due to the sprightly citizen of Laurinburg. Ga., who has caused it to be announced that a local hog, presumably one with four legs, recently ate heartily of dynamite, entered a lot where a drove of mules was pastured, got himself kicked and at once exploded, killing twenty of the mules, A neater thing in the way of promisenous slaughter was never conceived since the world began; and though of course the story is merely a genual lie, still the mind is as much delighted with the imaginary explosion as if it had actually occurred, Then there is the merry Nobian who has just tickled the whole world under the fifth rib with his story of how the people threw mud at the Mudir of Dongola, as that resplendent functionary was departing with his staff for Cairo. Naturally such ridiculous performance as throwing mad at a Mud-ir could never have occurred except in the imagination of somebody who was crazy to see how the story would look in print. Who he was, or is, or is to be, we know not; but he is a fellow of infinite jest, and we send him greeting across the

The action of the Philadelphia authorities in stopping the Sullivan-McCaffrey prize fight is likely to give the country, if not the would-be lighters, great respect for Quaker qualities.

The death in Brooklyn of a man from the narcotic poison contained in a patent medicine he had been taking suggests the passage of a law requiring the proprietors of these goods to advertise the ingredients of their medicines upon every label with which they are prepared for retail trade. If this sort of a law prevailed in any considerable number of States and the sale of patent medicines not so advertised was forbidden the public health would be the better.

It is getting to be generally recognized in this city that the practical difference between the amateur and the prefessional pugilist is simply this: The amateur can hit his opponent as hard as his strength permits, but the professional may deal only such gentle blows as are sanctioned by " Judge Barrett's rules," under pelice supervision. This sort of fighting the public won't pay to see. If the solice continue to discriminate against them, the professionals will have to go. Nobody will regret their absence, but it isn't fair play. On a recent night Tammany Hall was crowded to sufficiation with people who paid \$2 each to see a lot of young men box for the amateur championship of the New-York Athletic Club. The most determined " slugging" was indulged in. In a single contest, according to one report, there was spilled " more than enough blood for five or six Madison Square Garden fights." Judge Barrett's rules ought to be enforced all round.

A good many of Mr. Cleveland's nominations were no more of a surprise to the politicians than they were a nuisance to the newspapers. It is hard work to procure accurate biographical details about men whose chief characteristic is their obscurity. The annoyance occasioned to ladies of refined feel-

ings and delicate olfactory organs by those bibutons individuals of the mascuine gender who cannot attend a play without going out between the acts 'to see a man" has often been commented on, but o remedy for the nuisance has yet been devised. The suggestion that a certain portion of the theatre be set apart for these whose desire to "sec a man" when the curtain is down cannot be restrained by the dulcet strains of the orchestra has not been received with favor by theatrical managers. But at one of the popular uptown theatres the other evening a lady set an example in this matter which if generally followed might lead to a suppression of the evil. She rose to let a bald-headed toper pass out when the curtain fell. When he returned after the play had been resumed she stoutly refused to rise again to accommodate him and suggested that if he couldn't sit through a play without drinking he ought to provide himself with a flask and drink from that. Usners were summoned, but they could not induce the lady to budge. The manager, accustomed to dealing with feminine eccentricities of temper, was not more successful. At length the thoroughly abashed toper, with the aid of some friends, managed to climb into his seat from behind, thus gaining an ignominious victory. But the moral victory was with the lady, who had the sympathies of all the espectable people in the audience with her. Still it requires a plucky woman to make such a fight.

The Democrats of Chicago are not wholly original in advising President Cleveland to "Go West." There are a great many Democrats all over the land who would like to have Mr. Cleveland adopt Mr. Greeley's old advice in its entirety, and not only go West, but stay there to " grow up with the coun-

Osman Digna is under contract to furnish the bodies of thousands of Arabs as sleepers for the British railway between Suakim and Berber. A good beginning has already been made with the construction scheme.

Two Brooklyn men appointed so far-McMullen and McCue. The Me's of our neighbor over the river are evidently looking up.

In a letter to The Sun, W. J. Florence, the actor, suggests the holding of a flower show m Madison Square, on Tuesday and Saturday mornings. The Parisian fairly revels in open-air markets of this sort, and they are highly successful in others of the great capitals of Europe. The suggestion meets with public favor and the enterprising florists and flower-sellers of Gotham will find it a profitable one to follow.

PERSONAL

Ex-Commander Gorringe, who brought the Obelisk over, is regaining health.

Ismail Pacha, ex-Khedive, has subscribed \$500 to the Gordon Memorial Fund. Mr. Cleveland is said to be surprised at the easy nature

of his essentially executive duties. Don Carlos has been travelling in Ceylon as the "Duke

President Andrews, of Marietta College, Ohio, having eached his seventieth year has offered his resignation to

take effect at the coming commencement. Under his ad inistration Marietta has attained well earned reputa-tion for making accurate scholars and successful profes-sional men. The trustees have made overtures to the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, of Brooklyn, to take charge "Cardinal Newman," says The World (London), " has

just celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday at the Birmingham Oratory. His Eminence, who is enjoying second youth rather than a second childhood, shows an amount of vitality quite surprising to those who some amount of vitality quite surprising to those who some little time ago were anxious about his health. He said Mass at 7 o'clock on the morning of his birthday, and later received visits from a number of his friends. With one of these, Mr. Wilfrid Ward, a son of his old friend, the Cardinal was able to talk for an hour and a half, although a few months ago his doctors told him that half an hour was to be the extent of his conversations; and whereas they then warned him against entering the pulpit, a series of sermons by the old man eloquent, whom George Ellot thought of journeying to Birmingham to hear, are now in course of preparation."

Senator McPherson's Washington house is described as an enlarged and reversed cony of Minister Pendleton's

an enlarged and reversed copy of Minister Pendleton's

On his return to England, on April 29, Mr. Henry Irving will be entertained at a dinner at which the Earl of Dunraven will preside and the Committee of Arrangements of which includes the Earl of Fife, the Earl of ments of which medides the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Onslow, Lord Londesberough, Lord Justice Bowen, Earon Ferdinand de Rothschild, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir John Monckton, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. T. H. S. Escott, Mr. F. Greenwood, Mr. Edward Lawson, Mr. J. L. Toole, and other eminent men.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are about 125 German recruits in the Chines ermy, all of whom have been compelled to adopt Chinese names, such as Wang Li Triang or The Great Wall. The pay of these recruits is very high, ranging from \$200 to \$300 a month: and in addition the Chinese Government has promised to pay to the representatives of any Ger man who may be killed in action the sum of \$6,000 Recruits are also called for in the Chinese Navy, the in ducement being an annual salary of \$3,600 and a life

Of what did Charles Dudley Warner ! Of what did Charles Dudley Warner!
On what did Henry Cabot Lodge!
Why did Frances Hodgson Earnett!
Why and what does Mary Mapes Dodge!
What did Harriet Martineau!
What tid Buchanan Read!
Why was Edgar Allen Poe!
What did Leich Hunt!
Why did Henry Gny Carleton!
What did Ralph Whide Emerson!
Why did Lanes Whitennia Ellev! Why did James Whitcomb Riley ! Who cares if William Carew Hazlitt ! Who cares if Whilam ...
Why was Laurence Sterne!
Who is Alfred Tennyson of !
—[Washington Hatchet.

Electrical phenomena appear to be prevalent in some parts of the country. In many instances con-tact with a metallic substance after walking across the floor results in a painful shock, instead of the slight Grandmother—" I'd like to go to the rink with you.
Johnny. "Johnny, who doesn't want t, be bothered
with the dol lady — Certainty, grandmother. I'll be glad
the doarkeeper that you are over fifteen years of age."
Grandmother—"Then I guess I'll wait awhile yet,
Johnny."—(rexas Siftings. shock that usually follows.

Is this Mr. Kelley
Minister to Italy,
A consin to Keilly,
Who keeps the hotel?
If this is the Keiley,
They speak of so highly,
Why bless me sowi Keiley,
You're doing quite well

| B - Boston Post.

that the war in the Soudan has materially increased th price of African lions. Very few persons in this country, owing to the hard winter, have purchased their season's stock of African lions.—[Norristown Herald.

Mr. Gilbert was just in time in presenting pictures of Japanese life in the "Mikado"; for according to all ac counts, Japan is rapidly undergoing a social revolutio It is becoming Europeanized so rapidly that its old distinctive civilization will soon be a thing of the past. Now comes the news that the large vernacular papers have sent able correspondents to the seat of war in the Parisian papers, only one of which has any correspondent at Tonquin.

It is generally known that Easter is the first Sunday It is generally known that comes no or after the list subday after the full moon that comes on or after the 21st of March, but some may not know why the 21st of March is taken as the gauge. It was decided by the first Comei of Nice that the festival of Easter should be cerebrated on the Sunday following the first moon of the vernal equinox. The last correction made in the calendar by Gregory XIII, brought the vernal equinox March 21, Easter may consequently fall any day between March 22 and April 25. —[Philadelphia Ledger.

The new Appraiser seems to have suffered severely rom his obscurity. His name was first given out no Mullen, and this set everybody to inquiring: "Who in the world is Mullen I" The Washington correspondents of two of the Brooklyr, papers stated on Monday after noon that the appointee (one of them called him Muller) was a member of Tammany Hall and an intimate friend of Manrice E. Flynn. To be unknown is sometimes a

Fenderson—" What do you think of my writings? Are they too satirical?" Forge—"Satirical, you reque! I never saw your like, You're cutting everybody appyou're a periect vivisection'st." Fenderson—" You flatter me." "Forge—" Sot a bit of it. You're a vivisectionist. And the best of it is that the man who reads your stasting artisies does not know that he is being extup. They net as an answeletic, you know."—[Boston Temperation] Transcript. "PAPA CAN'T FIND ME."

PAPA CAN'T FISO MR.
No little steps do I hear in the hall;
Only a sweet silver laugh, that is all.
No dinapled arms round my neck hold me tight;
Pve but a glimpse of two eye very bright.
Two little hands a wee face to screen.
Baby is hiding—that's plain to be seen.
Where is my precious I've missed so all day ?"
"Papa can't find me!" the pretty lips say.

" Dear me! I wonder where baby can be !" Dear me! I wonder where hady can be r'
Then I go by, and pretend not to see.
Not in the parior and not on the stairs!
Then I must peep under the sofa and chairs!"
The dear fittle rorace is now laughing outright:
Two little arms round my neck clasp me tight.
Home will indeed be sad, weary and love.
When papa can't find you, my darling, my own.
—[San Francisco Bulletin.

The French now believe that Bret Harte is a prophet, and that when he wrote, "For ways that are dark, and for tricks that are vain, the Heathen Chinese is peculiar, he must have been laboring under inspiration. A days ago the French ships were salling up the Chines rivers. Now they are not able to get over the loss of one old Ferry at nome.—[Peoria Transcript.

PURELY EXCEPTIONAL. PURELY EXCEPTIONAL.

From The Syrgeus Courier (Dem.)

It does indeed mark a new era when the President gives the highest post office prize within his gift to a member of the party which opposed his election. Show us the Republican anywhere, who could have manifested such abnegation of party! The New-York case, we assume, is exceptional. As a rule this Administration will be conducted on Democratic principles.

SIBLE LAMAR.

From The Chattennoops (Tenn.) Times.

We are free to say that Lamar made a grave political mistake in closing his Department when Thompson died. His record in the Department is not good. He was a part of the aimost totally rotten, weak and contemptible Buchanan Administration; and if he were not dishonest, his accounts snowed criminal looseness in manaring a great trust. Had he been clear, he would have pressed to trial the suit brought against him in 1876 for making way with \$2,000,000 of Indian trust funds in 1856-501, the same having been in his custody as Secretary of the Interior. Thompson never pushed for a trial, but fought is off, were out the prosecution, and got the case dismissed. Jero Black was his lawyer.

Thompson's letters to Mr. Davis and to Benjamin from Canada, in 1864, show him in the light of a monster engaged in commerce and passenger traitic and other warfare on moncombanate, women and children.

Such a character ought not be honored by recognition of his past public services, whether he livas or dies. Going into mouraing for one with such a record was misdired the mouraing for one with such a record was misdired the mouraing for one with such a record was misdired the mouraing for one with such a record was misdired the mouraing for one with such a record was misdired the mouraing for one with such a record was misdired the mouraing for one with such a record was misdired the mouraing for one with such a record was misdired to the mouraing for one with such a record was misdired to the worthlessness and hypocrisy of all similar post-mortem compliments A DEMOCRATIC APOLOGY FOR POOR, IRRESPON-

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

MR. IRVING'S FAREWELL

The last curtain has fallen upon the last per-tormance of Henry Irving in America. He played shytock, last night, and Miss Terry played Pertic, and as was ended the most astonishing professional progress that ever has been made by an actor in this country. A great throng of spectators witnessed to the closing representation and heard the actor's farewell speech, and in every possible way the assemblage gave evidence of in deeply excited and carnest feeling. Again and again, and deeply excited and carnest feeling. deeply excited and carnest feeling. Again and again, may yet again, Mr. Irving and Miss Terry were called before the curtain or recalled upon the scene, and when finally they had disappeared, not to be seen here any more, the crowd turned sadly away and disappersed almost in mourned silence. A brilliant occasion certainly it was, but also it was a solemn occasion. The farewells that so thickly chequer human life as it advances serve to teach its fleetness and emphasize its evanescence. It is especially hard to say farewell to those who have made us bette hard to say farewell to those who have made us better and wiser, and with whom we have been happy in the rich communion of mind and soul. There are hundreds of persons in this land who will feel as a deprivation and long remember with a personal regret the final withdrawal of Mr. Irving, Miss Terry and their associates from the American stage. This is not the moment for many words. The story of Mr. Irving's achievements since he came to America in the autumn of 1883 has been fully told in this place, nor has this journal omitted by testimony or any enthusiasm that could convey or emphasize its appreciation of the value of Henry Irving's labors and services. Ladnight the hour belonged to him. His words were worthy of it and of himself. No more at present need be said. night the hour belonged to him. His words were worthy of it and of himself. No more at present need be said. To-morrow night the great actor will receive from America, in this its metropolis, the farewell greeting that is due to his genius and to the sense of his excellence that

abides in the American mind and heart.

Mr. Irving's farewell words are given below:

Ladles and Gentlemen: My mind goes back to-night to that 29th October (a memorable night to us, a year and a haif ago, when you gave us our first welcome, a welcome that has often been repeated, and always with the same genuine cordiality. The best of friends must part, and it is now my painful task to bid you farewell. I have nothing to gain by the utterance of unnecessary words, and the few words f have to say I can speak without fear or favor; and in doing so I feel that I have a sort of confession to make. I have often had occasion to speak grateful things, but have never yet (fearing that one might be accessed of having some sort of axe to grind) told you the naked truth, and that is how deeply, deeply grateful we are for the innumerable acts of kindness we have received from the American people. I have never yet told you how much we love, or what good cause we have to love, the land that has been so bountiful and so generous towards uether land that has added new interest to our lives, and under for us a second home, we have traveled much through your country. We have found troops of friends. We have met with nothing but brotherheo I and good wil. We have had many peasur a and few disappointments, and I proundly smad here to-night and teil you of our deep and lasting obligation toward you. I speak not for myself; I speak for my comrades one and all, and I especially speak for one who have ye dear to us, who has shared the travel and anxiety, and I hope the pleasure and the reward, of our sojourn amongst you. I speak not for myself; I speak for my comrades one and all, and I especially speak for one who have ye dear to us, who has shared the travel and anxiety, and I hope the pleasure and the reward, of our sojourn amongst you. I speak not for myself; I speak for my comrades one and all, and I especially speak for one who have yet dear to us, who has shared the travel and anxiety, and I had the pleasure and the reward, of

Mr. Irving's farewell words are given below:

"PINAFORE" REVIVED The revival of "Pinafore," for which we had

been led to believe preparations on a scale of great thoroughness had been made, was accomplished last night at the Standard Theatra. From whatever side the performance was at it was disappointing. Two defections caused a change in the list of performers as first announced. Of the substitution of Mr. Whiffen for Mr. Mansfield the public were advised, but so shortly before the performance that the programme did not mention the fact. Elma Delaro was put in the place of Mississipport was put in the place of fill the part of the bumboat woman. The substitutes are both capable people, but their presence accentuates what was kept steadily before the minds of the audience by the vast amount of slipshod acting, singing and playing done in the course of the namely, that the production of the evening. operetta has been beset with many difficulties. Why this should be so it is difficult to understand. Surely the people employed in last night's performance ought to have been able to sing "Pinafore" The fact that the revival took place under the same

management as the original production in this ? ount ? was realized. Miss Mae St. John sang the music of Josephine's part with ample power and reasonably good artistic effect, but her impersonation of the character was lacking in refinement and grace. Miss Meivin, as Hebe, did not not at all, and it would have been to the advantage of the music if she had not sung, for she was sadly out of tune. Mr. Hilliard was musically a good Rackstrone, but that was all; his was a concert performance. Miss Delarro vulgarized her part and was not certain of her lines, and even the admirable Mr. Whiffen seemed under restraint, and once kept the stage waiting when the effect was peculiarly awkward. In appearance and action the only people who filled even modest requirements were Mr. Stanley (Dick Deadevy) and Mr. Chiton (Boatsectia), and they were both vocally deficient. Mr. McWade, a newcomer, made a good impression by the distinctness of his enunciation and an acreeable voice and bearing, but he felt the incubus which rested on the whole performance. The work of the band was disgraceful to the theatre and Herr Nowak. Good musicians under aa able conductor would not have done so ill had they been reading at thest sight. Bestder the hours of the band was designed to the reading at thest sight. Bestder the hours of the peace of the standard at thest sight. Bestder the hours of the peace of the standard at thest sight. Bestder the hours of the peace Hebe, did not net at all, and it would have been able conductor would not have done so ill had they been reading at first sight. Besides the band is ill balanced. Mr. Sullivan's ingenious score deserves befor treatment if for no other reason than for the sake of the has given in the past.

MUSIC IN BROOKLYN.

There seems to be danger that the excellent plan of the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn to bring music of a high class to the doors of the people who live so far from the Academy of Muie that attendance on the regular series of concerts is coupled with difficulty with fail for want of a suitable place in which to give the concerts. An effort was made to accure the use of the Rev. Dr. Beh-rends's church in Bodford-ave., but the trustees withheld their consent. Since then many of the members of the congregation have petitioned the trustees to reconsider their action and it is to be hoped in the interest of musical advancement, and for the sake of the dwellers in the vicinity, that the trustees will see the force of the arguments in favor of the concerts and afford the Philharmonic Society an opportunity to do afford the Philharmonic Society an opportunity to de the service in the line of musical home missions which is anxious to do. The t-ndency of recent years has been toward making churches the centres not only of religions, but also of all refining activities. —Its tendency undoubtedly has the approval of the men who are intrusted with the secular affairs of Dr. Behrends's congregation. They ought to look upon the proposed concerts as valuable aids in the work of spraading culture in the locality where their first interests lie. It would seem to be the course of wisdom not only to give the use of the building, but to make the compete success of the concerts a matter of energetic official concern.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The list of operettas to be performed this week by Mr. Grau's company of French comedians, headed by Mme. Theo, is as follows: Monday, "La Jolle "Le Jour et la Nuit"; Thursday, "La Mascotte"; Wednesday,
"Le Jour et la Nuit"; Thursday, "La Fille de Mine,
Angot"; Friday, "Mine, Roniface"; Saturday afternoon, "La Mascotte"; Saturday evening, "La Timbale
d'Argent." Partumeuse"; Tuesday, "La Mascotte"; Wednesday,

At the Casino concert to-night the programme will be

verture. Der Freischutz Wallace ailad, "The winds that Walt" Wallace Mr. Harry S. Hilliard.
iano soloMise Heurietta Manrer.
arche Militaire
olka, "Pretty Maiden"
allet Music. "Feranors" Rubinstein verture, "Polly" Solomoa allad, "Gool Bye" Tosti
ano Solo
fandolinata
farquis et Marquise Morley lalind, "The Kerry Dance" Molley
Miss Lillian Russell

Manager Amberg at the Thalia Theatre will bring out Manager Amberg at the Thalia Theatre will oring was a new musical farce entitled, "Die Schöne Ungarin " tomorrow evening. On Saturday night Miss Pauline Hall
will appear as Prince Oriofsky in "Die Fledermaus."
Millöeser's "Der Feldprediger" is in preparation at this

Nr. Richard Mansfield has composed the music to a song entitled "Two Scenes," the words of which were written by William Winter. The music is pleasing and